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AMERICAN MARITIME OFFICERS

12 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

13 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA – SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION
14

15 AMERICAN MARITIME OFFICERS,
16 affiliated with Seafarers International
Union of North America, AFL-CIO,

17 Plaintiff,

18 vs.

19 AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES,
20 LTD.; APL MARITIME, LTD.,
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
21 OF MASTERS, MATES, AND PILOTS,
ILA, AFL-CIO,

22 Defendants.
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Case No.: 4:16-cv-00861-EMC

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER

1 Plaintiff AMERICAN MARITIME OFFICERS, affiliated with Seafarers
 2 International Union of North America, AFL-CIO, and Defendants AMERICAN PRESIDENT
 3 LINES, Ltd.; APL MARITIME, LTD., INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF MASTERS,
 4 MATES, AND PILOTS, ILA, AFL-CIO, (collectively, "the parties"), subject to the approval of
 5 the Court, hereby stipulate and agree to entry of this Stipulated Protective Order.

6 **1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS**

7 Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production
 8 of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public
 9 disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted.
 10 Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following
 11 Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket
 12 protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from
 13 public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to
 14 confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge, as
 15 set forth in Section 12.3, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file
 16 confidential information under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be
 17 followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to
 18 file material under seal.

19 **2. DEFINITIONS**

20 2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation
 21 of information or items under this Order.

22 2.2 "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items: information (regardless of
 23 how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under
 24 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c).

25 2.3 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and House
 26 Counsel (as well as their support staff).

27 2.4 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or
 28 items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as "CONFIDENTIAL."

1 2.5 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of
 2 the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other
 3 things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures
 4 or responses to discovery in this matter.

5 2.6 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter
 6 pertinent to the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert
 7 witness or as a consultant in this action.

8 2.7 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this action.
 9 House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

10 2.8 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or
 11 other legal entity not named as a Party to this action.

12 2.9 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to
 13 this action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this
 14 action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of
 15 that party.

16 2.10 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors,
 17 employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support
 18 staffs).

19 2.11 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or
 20 Discovery Material in this action.

21 2.12 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support
 22 services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and
 23 organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and
 24 subcontractors.

25 2.13 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is
 26 designated as "CONFIDENTIAL."

27 2.14 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material
 28 from a Producing Party.

1 **3. SCOPE**

2 The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected
3 Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected
4 Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any
5 testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal
6 Protected Material. However, the protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order do not
7 cover the following information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of
8 disclosure to a Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a
9 Receiving Party as a result of publication not involving a violation of this Order, including
10 becoming part of the public record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to
11 the Receiving Party prior to the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the
12 disclosure from a source who obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of
13 confidentiality to the Designating Party. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed
14 by a separate agreement or order.

15 **4. DURATION**

16 Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations
17 imposed by this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in
18 writing or a court order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1)
19 dismissal of all claims and defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final
20 judgment herein after the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials,
21 or reviews of this action, including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for
22 extension of time pursuant to applicable law.

23 **5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL**

24 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection.

25 Each Party or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order
26 must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the
27 appropriate standards. The Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts of
28 material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify – so that other

1 portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not
2 warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

3 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that
4 are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to
5 unnecessarily encumber or retard the case development process or to impose unnecessary
6 expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

7 If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it
8 designated for protection do not qualify for protection, that Designating Party must promptly
9 notify all other Parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

10 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this
11 Order (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or
12 ordered, Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be
13 clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

14 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

15 (a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but
16 excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing
17 Party affix the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" to each page that contains protected material. If only
18 a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also
19 must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the
20 margins).

21 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for
22 inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated
23 which material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the
24 designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed
25 "CONFIDENTIAL." After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied
26 and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof,
27 qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the
28 Producing Party must affix the "CONFIDENTIAL" legend to each page that contains Protected

1 Material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the
 2 Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate
 3 markings in the margins).

4 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that
 5 the Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other
 6 proceeding, or in writing, no later than thirty (30) days after receipt of the deposition transcript
 7 by counsel for the witness, all protected testimony.

8 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any
 9 other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the
 10 container or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend
 11 "CONFIDENTIAL." If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection,
 12 the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

13 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent
 14 failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the
 15 Designating Party's right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely
 16 correction of a designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the
 17 material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

18 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

19 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a
 20 designation of confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party's
 21 confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary
 22 economic burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive
 23 its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly
 24 after the original designation is disclosed.

25 6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute
 26 resolution process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and
 27 describing the basis for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been
 28 made, the written notice must recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in

1 accordance with this specific paragraph of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to
2 resolve each challenge in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice
3 to voice dialogue; other forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of
4 service of notice. In conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that
5 the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an
6 opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change
7 in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A Challenging Party
8 may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and
9 confer process first or establishes that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the
10 meet and confer process in a timely manner.

11 6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without
12 court intervention, the Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality
13 under Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) within
14 28 days of the initial notice of challenge or within 21 days of the parties agreeing that the meet
15 and confer process will not resolve their dispute, whichever is earlier. Each such motion must be
16 accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet
17 and confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph. Failure by the Designating Party
18 to make such a motion including the required declaration within 28 days (or 21 days, if
19 applicable) shall automatically waive the confidentiality designation for each challenged
20 designation. In addition, the Challenging Party may file a motion challenging a confidentiality
21 designation at any time if there is good cause for doing so, including a challenge to the
22 designation of a deposition transcript or any portions thereof. Any motion brought pursuant to
23 this provision must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has
24 complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed by the preceding paragraph.

25 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the
26 Designating Party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to
27 harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the
28 Challenging Party to sanctions. Unless the Designating Party has waived the confidentiality

1 designation by failing to file a motion to retain confidentiality as described above, all parties
 2 shall continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled
 3 under the Producing Party's designation until the court rules on the challenge.

4 **7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL**

5 7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is
 6 disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for
 7 prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be
 8 disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order.
 9 When the litigation has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of
 10 section 13 below (FINAL DISPOSITION).

11 Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a
 12 location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized
 13 under this Order.

14 7.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless
 15 otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving
 16 Party may disclose any information or item designated "CONFIDENTIAL" only to:

17 (a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as
 18 employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the
 19 information for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be
 20 Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;

21 (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the
 22 Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have
 23 signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

24 (c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure
 25 is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and
 26 Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

27 (d) the court and its personnel;

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(e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, mock jurors, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

(f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Stipulated Protective Order.

(g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION

If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL," that Party must:

(a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a copy of the subpoena or court order;

(b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and

(c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL" before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party's permission. The Designating Party

1 shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material
 2 – and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving
 3 Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

4 **9. A NON-PARTY'S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN**
 5 **THIS LITIGATION**

6 (a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-
 7 Party in this action and designated as "CONFIDENTIAL." Such information produced by Non-
 8 Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this
 9 Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking
 10 additional protections.

11 (b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a
 12 Non-Party's confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement
 13 with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party's confidential information, then the Party
 14 shall:

15 1. promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some
 16 or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;

17 2. promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order
 18 in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the
 19 information requested; and

20 3. make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

21 (c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court
 22 within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may
 23 produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the
 24 Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any
 25 information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the
 26 Non-Party before a determination by the court.¹ Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-

27
 28 ¹ The purpose of this provision is to alert the interested parties to the existence of confidentiality rights of a Non-
 Party and to afford the Non-Party an opportunity to protect its confidentiality interests in this court.

1 Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected
2 Material.

3 **10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL**

4 If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed
5 Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated
6 Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating
7 Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies
8 of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures
9 were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the
10 "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

11 **11. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE** 12 **PROTECTED MATERIAL**

13 When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain
14 inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the
15 obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure
16 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in
17 an e-discovery order that provides for production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to
18 Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e), insofar as the parties reach an agreement on the effect
19 of disclosure of a communication or information covered by the attorney-client privilege or
20 work product protection, the parties may incorporate their agreement in the stipulated protective
21 order submitted to the court.

22 **12. MISCELLANEOUS**

23 12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any
24 person to seek its modification by the court in the future.

25 12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this
26 Protective Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or
27 producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective
28

1 Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of
2 the material covered by this Protective Order.

3 12.3 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the
4 Designating Party or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a
5 Party may not file in the public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks
6 to file under seal any Protected Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5 and General
7 Order 62. Protected Material may only be filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing
8 the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5 and
9 General Order 62, a sealing order will issue only upon a request establishing that the Protected
10 Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or otherwise entitled to protection
11 under the law. If a Receiving Party's request to file Protected Material under seal pursuant to
12 Civil Local Rule 79-5(d) and General Order 62 is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party
13 may file the information in the public record pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(e) and General
14 Order 62 unless otherwise instructed by the court.


15 13. FINAL DISPOSITION

16 Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph
17 4, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy
18 such material. As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts,
19 compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected
20 Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must
21 submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the
22 Designating Party) by the 60 day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all
23 the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party
24 has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing
25 or capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled
26 to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing
27 transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports,
28 attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain

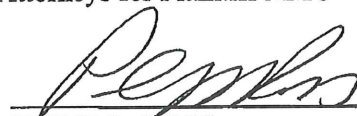
Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION).

Date: July 14, 2016

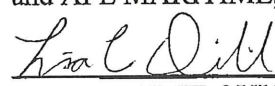
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Dated: July 13, 2016


PHILIP L. ROSS
LITTLER MENDELSON
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AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES, LTD.
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Dated: July 14, 2016


LISA C. DEMIDOVICH
BUSH GOTTLIEB
A Law Corporation
Attorneys for Defendant
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
OF MASTERS, MATES & PILOTS

PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED

DATED: July 26, 2016

Hon. Ed.
United S.

